

L 24409-65 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT5003275

6/2892/64/000/003/0010/0011

7  
B+1

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. I. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Kolobashkin, V. M.; Zakharov, O. V.; Oreshilov, A. A.

TITLE: Influence of gas mixture composition on the magnitude of end effects in internally filled counters 19

SOURCE: Moscow, Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 3, 1964, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: gas counter, cylindrical counter, end effect, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: The equation  $\eta = \frac{k}{L/D}$  where L is the working length of the counter and D is the diameter of the counter (see A. G. Engelkemeir, W. F. Libby, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 21 350, 1950) contains the experimental parameter k. The present paper reports on the experimental verification of the values of k given in the quoted reference. Tests showed that these k-values can be used whenever the amount of gas admixture is held below 15% and no more than 1% N<sub>2</sub> is present in the counter. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

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L 24409-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003275

0

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SCB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

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L 10546-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5023160

UR/2092/65/000/004/01 28/0130

AUTHOR: Kolobashkin, V. M. ; Greshilov, A. A. ; Ushakova, N. P. 51  
55 B+

TITLE: End losses in gas-filled counters 19.55

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Voprosy dozimetrii i zash-  
chity ot izlucheniya, no. 4, 1965, 128-130 35

TOPIC TAGS: radiation counter, test cell, krypton, nitrogen, xenon

ABSTRACT: For determination of end losses and to study the effect of the chemical composition of the working gas in the counter on the magnitude of these losses a compensating measuring cell with a large difference in volumes was constructed. The working length of the long counter was 442.2 mm, that of the short counter was 190.0 mm, and the inside diameter of both counters was 39.4 mm. A study was also made of the dependence of end losses on the type (methylal and cyclohexane) and percentage of the quenching additive (9-25%), as well as on the percentage of nitrogen (0-16%) and xenon (2-9%) in the working mixture of the counter. The working gas in the counter was krypton. Assuming that the region of the

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023160

counter of length  $\ell$ , subject to end losses, is proportional to the diameter of the counter  $D$  ( $\ell = kD$ , where  $k$  is a proportionality constant), the following expression is obtained for the magnitude of the correction  $y$ :

$$y = \frac{k}{\frac{L}{D} - k}$$

where  $L$  is the working length of the counter. Experimental results show that the coefficient  $k$  does not change over a wide range of change in the various components of the working mixture of the counter. A special unit consisting of five gas-filled counters of different lengths but with the same diameter was used to determine the dependence of the correction  $y$  on the ratio of the working length of the counter  $L$  to its diameter  $D$ . Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *pu*

L 15738-66 EHT(m)/ETC(r)/END(r)/EP(r)-2 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023162

UR/2892/65/000/004/0133/0138

AUTHOR: Gudkov, A. N. ; Kolobashkin, V. M. ; Nekrasov, V. I. ; Ushakova, N. P.

TITLE: The geographical distribution of nuclear reactors

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dozimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 4, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, economic geography, air pollution control, atomic energy plant equipment

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of a review of Russian and foreign literature for the period from 1957 to 1964. It is intended to serve as an aid in the study of the distribution of harmful contaminants in the earth's atmosphere. A figure shows the rise in the power of atomic power reactors for the period 1951-1967 (including those presumed to be in operation). Another figure shows the change in the maximum thermal capacity of atomic energy, research, and transport reactors. An exponential relationship is proposed to predict the rise

Card 1/2



E 15788-66

ACCESSION RN: AT5023162

in the capacity of atomic plants. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18,13

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4021261

S/2892/63/000/002/0133/0136

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. I., Kolobashkin, V. N., Zharkov, V. P.

TITLE: On calculating the self-absorption and self-scattering of  $\beta$  radiation in gas

SOURCE: Voprosy\* dozimetrii i zashchity\* ot izlucheniya, no. 2, 1963, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: self-absorption, self-scattering,  $\beta$  radiation, gas, gas pressure

ABSTRACT: The authors derive an experimental method of accounting for self-absorption and self-scattering of  $\beta$  radioactive gases. Their results are plotted in a graph together with adjustment for self-absorption according to the well known formula:

$$\eta = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{\mu_0 H x}{(1 + \alpha t) \cdot 760}}}{\frac{\mu_0 H x}{(1 + \alpha t) \cdot 760}} \quad (4)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4021261

where  $\rho_0$  is the density of the gas 760 mm mercury and  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $x$  is the linear dimensions of the measuring compartment, as well as the formula

$$\eta = e^{-\frac{\mu \rho_0 H x}{(1 + \alpha t) \cdot 760}} \quad (5)$$

The theoretical calculation and the adjustment according to the above formulas can lead to an error of 20%. In each specific case, the authors obtain an empirical formula for introducing the adjustment of self-absorption and self-scattering by means of a graph. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



GORYACHUK, N.A.; BOGATSKIY, A.V.; KOLOBASHKINA, L.A.

Syntheses based on alkoxyethylalkylmalonic esters. Part 12: Production of  $\alpha$ -ethylcrotonic and  $\alpha$ -propylcrotonic acids from corresponding alkyl- $\alpha$ -methoxyethylmalonic acids. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:251-253 1965. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

KOLOBAYEV, G. I., and KHOROSHUKHIN, I. B. (Engineers)

"About a New Standard Layout of a Veterinary Dispensary"

Veterinariya, vol. 38, No. 6, 1961. p. 20

KOLOBAYEV, G. I. inzh.; KHOROSHUKHIN, I.B., inzh.

New standard plan for a veterinary clinic. Veterinariia 38  
no.6:20-21 Je '61. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Veterinary hospitals)

30047

S/046/61/007/004/002/014  
B139/B102

G.8000(1031,1063,1169)

AUTHORS: Glotov, V. P., Kolobayev, P. A., Neuymin, G. G.

TITLE: Study of sound scattering on bubbles produced in sea water by artificial wind, and their statistical size distribution

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4, 1961, 421-427

TEXT: Sound scattering on air bubbles of various sizes formed in sea water by wind has not yet been studied in detail. The first investigations were conducted at the Chernomorskoye otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Black Sea Department of the Marine Hydrophysics Institute (ChOMGI) of the AS USSR). Various wind velocities were produced with blasts, and sound scattering was measured on a small area in the middle of the experimental basin by a pulse method. Besides acoustic measurements, G. G. Neuymin simultaneously conducted measurements of concentration and statistical size distribution of the bubbles by a "bubble catcher" produced by the ChOMGI. The measurements show the relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. The unit used for measuring the sound

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Study of sound scattering on bubbles ...

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S/046/61/007/004/002/014  
B139/B102

scattering in the test basin consisted of an electric pulse generator, amplifier, oscilloscope, and barium titanate transducers with a damping factor of approximately 0.5 - 1. A steel ball suspended from a perlon thread in the water was used as standard reflector. The measurements were made at fixed frequencies of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 85, and 100 kc/sec. The bubble catcher, a tube perpendicularly suspended in the water, 90 mm in diameter and 600 mm long, with magnetically sealed lids, at the same time took pictures of the bubbles at 1.5 m depth. The upper lid had a glass window through which the pictures could be taken. The caught bubbles collected below the upper lid. The measurements clearly showed a relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. If acoustic interaction of the bubbles and sound

absorption are neglected,  $\bar{\alpha}(n, f) = n \cdot \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \sigma(R, f, \epsilon) \cdot \psi(R) dR$  (2)

is obtained, where  $\bar{\alpha}(n, f)$  is the statistically averaged scattering coefficient dependent on the bubble concentration  $n$  and sound frequency  $f$ ;  $\sigma(R, f, \epsilon)$  is the scattering cross section of one individual bubble,  $\epsilon$  are

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Study of sound scattering on bubbles ...

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S/046/61/007/004/002/014  
B139/B102

the active losses in the bubble,  $R_1, R_2$  are the critical bubble radii at which the function  $\chi(R)$  reaches a minimum. The authors thank Yu. M. Sukharevskiy for advice and discussions. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E. Corstensen, L. Foldy, J. Acoust. Soc. America, 1947, 19, 3, 481-501.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1961

Card 3/3

Category : USSR/Optics - Physical optics

K-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823910006-2"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2375

Author : Kats, M.S., Kolobayev, Ye.N., Iarionova, Ye.I.

Title : Temperature Glow of Luminophors

Orig Pub : Uch. zap., Saratovsk. un-ta, 1954, 40, 131-133

Abstract : The thermal-glow curves of the phosphor  $\text{ZnS} + 0.0001\text{Ag} + 0.025\text{LiCl}$ , excited with a 365-millimicron line at the temperature of liquid  $\text{O}_2$ , displayed peaks at 110°K and 183 D, i.e., approximately at the location of the thermal-glow peaks of the ZnS-Cu phosphors. The third peak for ZnS-Cu, approximately near 290 K is missing from the ZnS-Ag curve. The first peak glows also at the liquid oxygen temperature. Increasing the amount of flux (LiCl) to 50% of the amount of ZnS causes the second peak to disappear, and causes the shallowest localization levels to predominate in the phosphor.

Card : 1/1

KOLOBAEVA, L. G.

KOLOBAEVA, L. G.

(Calculation of photosynthesis by accumulation of carbon in leaves. F. Z. Berodulina and L. G. Kolobaeva (M.V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 913-16 (1953).—The increment of C content in specimens taken from leaves of several plant species over a period of time, as detd. by dichromate oxidation (accurate probably to within 1%), can be used as an index of photosynthesis in the plant over that period. G. M. K. MD

①

*NOT DATED*  
BORODULINA, F.Z.; KOLOBAYEVA, L.G.; ZVEREVA, T.A.

Determination of photosynthesis under field conditions. Trudy Inst.  
fiziol.rast. 10:250-256 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Photosynthesis)

*Kolobenin V.N.*

BLOKH, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KORMIL'TSEVA, Z.P.;  
OL'SHANSKAYA, L.A.; inzhener; KOLOBENIN, V.N., inzhener.

Investigation of the diffusion of sulfur in cable rubber  
by means of radioactive isotopes. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.6:  
66-68 Ja '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (for Blokh  
and Kormil'tseva). 2.Zavod "Azovkabel" Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy  
promyshlennosti (for Ol'shanskaya and Kolobenin).  
(Rubber) (Sulfur)  
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

The diffusion of  $S^{35}$  from vulcanised rubber through barriers of various  
materials into initially nonradioactive rubber, was measured for different vulcanisation  
periods (20 to 40 min. at  $145^{\circ}C$ ). Rubberised and non-rubberised calico (0.31 mm thick)  
offered no hindrance to diffusion. Polyethylens (0.28 mm), polyvinyl chloride (0.24mm)  
and polystyrenes were also ineffective. Papers (telephone cable, and metallised  
varieties) almost completely stopped sulphur diffusion out of the vulcanised rubber.  
Radioactive sulphur accumulated in copper sheet (0.45mm) contacting rubber, probably  
because of the chemical reaction between copper and sulphur.

S/110/60/000/011/006/012  
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Blokh, G.A. Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Ol'shanskiy, L.P., Engineer and Kolobenin, V.N., Engineer  
TITLE: The Low-Temperature Vulcanization of Tough Rubber Cable  
Sheaths

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, <sup>31</sup>No.11, pp.56-61

TEXT: The comparative characteristics of rubber, polyethylene and polyvinylchloride, given in Table 1, show that if polyethylene cable is sheathed with PVC full advantage is not taken of the low temperature properties of the polyethylene. The cable is accordingly not sufficiently resistant to frost. Accordingly a television signal cable was developed in which the cores were insulated with polyethylene and the sheath was made of natural or chloroprene rubber. A photograph of the cable is given in Fig.1 and the main characteristics in Table 2. As the polyethylene softens at a temperature of 100 to 110°C the vulcanization temperature of the sheath could not exceed 80 to 90°C. The most effective method was found to be hot pressing in a screw press with subsequent vulcanization in a lead sheath. The lead sheath ensured good heat transmission and uniform temperature during Card 1/4 ✓



S/110/60/000/011/006/012  
E194/E484

# The Low-Temperature Vulcanization of Tough Rubber Cable Sheaths

vulcanization. New formulations of rubber were used containing higher contents of plasticizers. Tests were made on the vulcanization of mixtures based on natural rubber. A number of ultra-accelerators were studied and are named, the most important being dimethyl dithiocarbamate of zinc, rubber containing from 2 to 3% of dimethyl dithiocarbamate of zinc is effectively vulcanized at a temperature of 80°C in six hours or at 85°C in four hours. For tough rubber sheaths the optimum content of zinc stearate ranges from 4 to 6% and of zinc oxide from 3 to 5% based on the rubber. Rubbers of this formulation meet the requirements of standard **ГОСТ 2068-54 (GOST 2068-54)** for rubber type **ПШМ (RShM)** in respect of frost resistance and ageing stability. ✓

Compounds uniting the properties of dithiocarbamates and amines were found to be very effective accelerators for vulcanization of sheath rubbers at a temperature of 75°C, see data given in Table 3. It will be seen from the data of Table 3 that compounds based on dialkyl-dithiocarbonimic acid and alkyl amines worked individually and in combination with dimethyldithiocarbamate at a temperature

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S/110/60/000/011/006/012  
E194/E484

### The Low-Temperature Vulcanization of Tough Rubber Cable Sheaths

of 75°C. Fig.3 shows curves of the influence of storage time at 25°C on the plasticity and strength of various rubber mixtures and it is shown that certain of the compounds can be fully vulcanized without heating during 3 to 5 days storage at room temperature. The vulcanization of mixtures based on polychloroprene rubber is then considered. The tests were made on standard sheath mixture type RShM to standard GOST 2068-54 containing 50% of rubber. The combinations of oxides of zinc and magnesium which are usually the best vulcanizing groups for these rubbers cannot ensure vulcanization at temperatures of 75 to 85°C in a reasonable time. Vulcanization tests were accordingly made with a number of substances and their combinations of which the most promising were pyrocatechin zinc chloride, diphenylguanidin, thiuram and hydroquinone. The results of the tests are given in Table 4 and it will be seen that rubbers containing 0.5 to 1% of pyrocatechin have good physical and mechanical properties. The effects of the other additives are discussed. When 0.5% zinc chloride is used in combination with 0.3 to 0.5 pyrocatechin the rubber is of good

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S/110/60/000/011/006/012  
E194/E484

#### The Low-Temperature Vulcanization of Tough Rubber Cable Sheaths

mechanical strength. Vulcanizers containing 0.75 to 1% of hydroquinone have good mechanical characteristics and wide range of vulcanization, see Fig.5, and such rubbers are recommended for use. During the course of the work it was found that if the rubbers did not contain Captax or diphenylguanidin they vulcanized in 5 or 6 hours at a temperature of 80°C without the addition of active accelerators of vulcanization. Mechanical properties of rubber vulcanized in this way were good. On the basis of the formulations that have been developed it is possible to sheath polyethylene insulated cables with rubber, and the rubbers developed can also be used for repairing rubber cable sheaths. There are 5 figures and 4 tables. ✓

Card 4/4

KOLOBENIN, V. N.; BLOKH, G. A. [Blok, H. A.], doktor khim. nauk

Rubber cables based on carboxylate rubbers. Khim. prom. [Ukr.]  
no. 1:22-27 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.  
Dzerzhinskogo.

(Cables) (Rubber, Synthetic)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041684

8/0153/64/007/002/0307/0312

AUTHOR: Kolobenin, V. N.; Utlenko, Ye. V.; Demidenko, I. A.; Blokh, G. A.

TITLE: The use of carbon black in cable resins.

SOURCE: Izvuz. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 307-312

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black, cable resin, filler, thermal aging resistance, channel black, lamp black, furnace black, thermal black, thermal oxidation, tensile strength, elongation, physical mechanical property, insulating type resin, electrical insulating property, volatility, stability

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of different types of carbon blacks and their combinations on the thermal aging resistance of hose and cable resins. Lamp, channel, furnace and thermal carbon blacks and combinations of 60 parts lamp, furnace or thermal black with 40 parts channel black were tested in a recipe ShVP-50 (in %: NK-35.0; SKBM-50R-15; S-1.0; Captax- 0.35; ZnO-2.5; furnace black-21.95; channel black-14.70; stearin-2.5; Neozone "D"-0.5, rosin-1.5; paraffin-5.0). Vulcanization was at 143C; resistance to thermal oxidation at 85, 100 and 110C was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041604

tested. The resins filled with channel black were the least stable to prolonged aging at either temperature. The combination of 2 different blacks (furnace, lamp or thermal) improved the resistance of the resins to thermal aging at 85 and 100C as indicated by higher tensile strength and elongation; these values were much lower when the temperature was increased to 110C. There seemed to be no correlation between the amount of volatiles at the different temperatures and the mechanical properties of the resin. Examination of the effect of a combination of channel black, mercaptobenzthiazole and thiuram on the physical mechanical properties of insulating type resins showed that addition of 5-10 wt. parts of channel black and 3 wt. parts of Captax increased the strength of the vulcanizates (from 47-67 kgs/cm<sup>2</sup>) without changing their electrical insulating properties. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo Kafedra tekhnologii reziny\* (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technological Institute Department of Rubber Technology)

SUBMITTED: 16Mar63

ENCL: 00

Card 2/3

KOLOSENIN, V.N.; BLOKH, G.A. [Blokh, H.A.], doktor khim.nauk; TYUTIN,  
V.A.

Effect of anilinephenol-formaldehyde resins on the electric  
properties of SKS-30 rubber. Khim.prom.[Ukr.] no.1:14-16  
Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

BOGUSLAVSKAYA, K.V.; VALOVA, G.M.; GRISHCHUK, N.F.; DROZD, L.G.; KOLOBENIN, V.N.;  
PRYAKHINA, S.F.; SOKOLOV, V.D.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, D.B.

Single-stage manufacture of carcass compounds with the addition of  
sulfur during processing in the rubber mixer. Kauch. i rez. 24  
no.10:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod i Dnepropetrovskiy filial Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta shinnoy promyshlennosti.

Kolobedyan, G.M.

BABENKO, S.F., gornyy inzhener; ~~KOLOBEDYAN, G.M.~~, gornyy inzhener;  
KHUTORNOY, P.S., gornyy inzhener.

Fast PR-20 and PR-23 hammer drills. Gor. zhur. no.4:3-6 Ap '57.  
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Zavod "Kommunist."  
(Rock drills)

KOLOBERDYAN, G.M., gornyy inzhener; VERESKUNOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Acceleration of a rock loading machine of the PML type and  
the choice of pneumatic drive for the operating part. Vop.  
rud. transp. no.2:349-354 1957. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zavod "Kommunist" (for Koloberdyan). 2. Institut gornogo dela  
AN USSR (for Vereskunov).

(Mining machinery)



KOLOBIAROVA, B.

Commutator periodic semigroups. p. 127

MATEMATICKO-FYZIKALNY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied)  
Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol. 8, no. 3, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

21  
20

*Automatic apparatus for gas sampling*  
bikida. Zosodskaya Lab. 23. 500-1/1075. V. A. L. 1950.  
modification of the Orsat app., particularly useful for the  
of olefins when mixed with said hydrocarbons. The rxn. is  
is automatically transferred to an absorber with an acid  
 $H_2SO_4$  soln. by means of a water pump which operates on a  
siphon principle.  
U. S. Pat. 2,512,000

*7/1*

BOGDANOV, M.I.; KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; ISAKOVA, N.A.; GARMONOV, I.V., red.;  
ZONIS, S.A., red.; KLIMINA, Ye.V., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ye.,  
tekhn.red.

[Analysis of the products obtained in the industrial preparation  
of divinyl from butane] Analiz produktov proizvodstva divinila  
iz butana. Pod red. I.V.Garmonova. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-  
tekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 115 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Butadiene) (Butane)

5(2)

AUTHOR:

Kolobikhin, V. A.

SOV/32-25-2-14/78

TITLE:

The Analysis of the Contact Gas by the Chromathermographic Method (Analiz kontaktnogo gaza khromatermograficheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 154-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the production of divinyl from butane no fast analysis of the contact gas in the catalytic dehydration of butane and the butylenes had been available. Here a method is described in which aluminum oxide (I) is used as adsorbent (Ref 1) for the chromathermographic analysis of these contact gases. The investigations were carried out in an apparatus (Fig 1) designed for volume- chromatographic analyses (Ref 2). Since it is impossible to separate the light gases, hydrogen, and methane, on (I), these gases were separated in an additional chromatographic column (length 40 cm, diameter 1.8 cm) with coal of the AG-4 type. The diagram (Fig 2) of a gas mixture of 8 components shows that at a rate of 60 ml/min, and a maximum temperature of 150° it is possible to achieve a distinct separation of the components within 50 minutes, except for the isomers of butane and the butylenes. The analysis of a

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The Analysis of the Contact Gas by the Chromathermo- SOV/32-25-2-14/78  
graphic Method

mixture of 7.5 % propane, 87.2 % propylene, and 5.3 % butane also resulted in a satisfactory separation of the components (Fig 3). The accuracy of the analysis was tested by artificial gas mixtures (Table 1), and comparative determinations by apparatus of the TsiATIM-51U type were carried out. The described method is also recommended for the analysis of the pyrogas in the production of synthetic alcohol. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.

Determination of divinyl by a chromothermographic method.  
Zav.lab. 26 no.7:814-815 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Butadiene)

S/076/61/035/004/005/018  
B106/B201

AUTHORS: Kolobikhin, V.A., and Tyuryayev, I.Ya.

TITLE: Rate of conversion reactions of butadiene on a catalyst for the dehydrogenation of n-butylene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 776 - 781

TEXT: The side reactions taking place in the catalytic dehydrogenation of n-butylene in the presence of water vapor at 580-630° C in addition to butadiene lead to the formation of  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ , higher hydrocarbons, CO, and  $\text{CO}_2$ . "coal" deposits on the catalyst. The side reactions may be assigned to two groups: decomposition reactions and polymerization reactions of  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  and  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6$ , on the one hand, and reactions of water vapor giving rise to  $\text{CO}_2$  and CO. In this connection, the authors studied the rates of conversion reactions of butadiene in the presence of water vapor on the technical catalyst used in the dehydrogenation of butylene. The investigation was made in a quartz tube 20 mm in diameter

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S/076/61/035/004/005/018  
B106/B201

Rate of conversion reactions...

catalyst in the presence of water vapor, while  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ , and  $\text{H}_2$  are formed by reaction of "coal" with the water vapor, the experimental results may be reproduced by the following equations:  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6 \rightarrow 0.098 \text{CH}_4 + 0.024 \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 0.017 \text{C}_3\text{H}_6 + 0.68 \text{C}_4\text{H}_8 + 1.08 \text{C}$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0.5068 \text{C} \rightarrow 0.4931 \text{CO}_2 + 0.0137 \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ . Thus, the principal reactions in the butadiene conversion are the hydrogenation to butylene and the decomposition to "coal". The rate of the above equation for the butadiene conversion obeys the kinetic equation  $r = k p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} / (1 + k_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} + k_{\text{H}_2} p_{\text{H}_2})^2$  (1).

Constants  $k$  and  $k_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6}$  were determined from this equation by graphical representation in the coordinates  $\sqrt{p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6}/r_0 - p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6}}$  (initial rate  $r_0 = k p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} / (1 + k_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} p_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6})^2$  at  $p_{\text{H}_2} = 0$ ). The following equations were derived:  $\log k = (-4050/4.575 T) + 0.976$ ;  $\log k_{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6} = (-20600/4.575 T) - 4.323$ . After substituting the two constants in Eq. (1), the following

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Rate of conversion reactions...

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temperature dependence was found for  $k_{H_2}$  :

$\log k_{H_2} = (44900/4.575 T) - 9.77$ . Eq. (1) with the constants that were

determined holds for an experiment duration of one hour. The extent  $x$  of the butadiene conversion on the catalyst decreases with an increase of experiment duration  $\tau$  according to equation  $x = x_0 \exp(-0.03661 \tau^{0.59})$  ( $x_0$  = extent of conversion for  $\tau = 0$ ). The values of  $x_0$  at 560°C were 0.76, at 580°C 0.82, and at 600°C 0.91. The main cause of the decrease of catalyst activity with time is the "coal" deposition. The rate of reaction of water vapor with coal according to the above second equation is directly proportional to the amount of "coal" formed and the partial pressure of the water vapor. The rate constant of this reaction is not strongly temperature dependent, and, under the experimental conditions, the reaction takes place manifestly in the diffusion region. The extent of reaction of deposited "coal" with water vapor is an important characteristic for the catalyst, as from it depends the admissible duration of the dehydrogenation cycle, and it characterizes the rate by which the

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# Rate of conversion reactions ...

catalyst is able to regenerate itself. Table 2 presents data concerning the extent of the reaction of deposited "coal" with water vapor. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows: L.H. Beckberger, K.M. Watson, Chem. Engng. Progr., 44, 3, 229, 1948; J. C. Reidel, Oil a. Gas J., 55, 48, 87, 1957; R. W. Blue, V.C.F. Holm, R. B. Regier, E. Fast, L.F. Heckelsberg, Industr. Engng Chem., 44, 2710, 1952.

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1959

Table 1

1 Условие опыта		2 Состав контактного газа, объем. %										3 Конверсия в про- ход. %
4 Температура, °C	5 Рабочее давление, мм. рт.ст.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		CO <sub>2</sub>	CO	H <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Фракция C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	

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S/195/61/002/003/007/009  
E071/E412

**AUTHORS:** Tyuryayev, I.Ya. Kolobikhin, V.A.

**TITLE:** The velocity of dehydrogenation of a mixture of n-butylenes on an industrial catalyst on dilution with water vapour

**PERIODICAL:** Kinetika i kataliz, v.2, no.3, 1961, 429-434

**TEXT:** The velocity of the dehydrogenation reaction of a mixture of n-butylenes ( $C_4H_6$  not more than 2.6%; n- $C_4H_{10}$  not more than 2.5 and n- $C_4H_8$  not less than 94 vol.%) on dilution with water vapour in a laboratory isothermal, direct flow reactor (diameter 18 mm) at 580 to 620°C and ratios of  $C_4H_8$  to  $H_2O$  = 1:10 to 1:30, in the range of volume velocities of 1000 to 4000  $hr^{-1}$  was investigated. An industrial type of catalyst, developed by one of the authors (Abstractor's note: No details given.) of a particle size of 1 mm, in a bed height of 5 mm was used for the experiments. It was found that a further decrease in the particle size of the catalyst has no influence on the yield of  $C_4H_6$ . The regeneration of the catalyst was done with a steam-air mixture. The investigation of the changes in the activity of the catalyst indicated that it depends only on the temperature and time. The maximum yield in Card 1/4

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E071/E412

The velocity of dehydrogenation ...

all cases was obtained at 580°C after 2.5 hours and at 600 to 620°C after 1.5 hours from the beginning of an experiment. Kinetics of the reaction were studied under conditions of maximum activity of the catalyst over a period of 20 minutes. The experimental results fitted the equation  $r = kP_{C_4H_8}^n$ , where  $r$  is initial velocity of the reaction,  $k$  and  $n$  are constants and  $P_{C_4H_8}$  the partial pressure of butylenes. It was found that  $n = 0.35$  and  $k$  at 580°C - 0.0435, at 600°C - 0.0620 and at 620°C - 0.0835. The temperature dependence of the velocity constant  $k$

$$\lg k = \frac{-24800}{4.575 T} + 5.03$$

In discussing the causes of the variation in the activity of the catalyst with the time of reaction, it was pointed out that carbon deposition on the catalyst increases nearly linearly with time and has no influence on its specific surface, while the activity shows distinct maxima, thus the decrease in the activity is not due to carbon deposition. It is therefore possible that the decrease in the activity is due to some chemical changes resulting from an interaction of some components of the catalyst

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S/195/61/002/003/007/009  
E071/E412

The velocity of dehydrogenation ...

with the surrounding medium. The characteristic feature of the process is the change in the yields of divinyl on dilution: at high butylene feeding rates (above 1000 hr<sup>-1</sup> at 580 to 600°C and above 2000 hr<sup>-1</sup> at 620°C) the yields increase with decreasing degree of dilution, at lower feeding rates, the yields increase with an increasing degree of dilution. On the basis of the results obtained by the present authors in the present and previous work (Ref.7: Zh. fiz. khimii, v.35, 776, 1961) the reaction of butylene diluted with water vapour on an industrial catalyst in the temperature range 560 to 620°C can be represented by the following scheme

1.  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8 \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_4\text{H}_6 + \text{H}_2$ ;
2.  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8 \rightarrow 0,008\text{CH}_4 + 0,024\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 0,017\text{C}_3\text{H}_6 + 0,68\text{C}_4\text{H}_6 + 1,06\text{C}$ ;
3.  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0,5068\text{C} \rightarrow 0,493\text{CO}_2 + 0,0137\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ ;
4.  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8 \rightleftharpoons i\text{C}_4\text{H}_8$ ;
5.  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8 + i\text{C}_4\text{H}_8 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + \text{C}_3\text{H}_6$   
 $\rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_6$   
 $\rightarrow \text{C}_n\text{H}_m + \text{aromatic hydrocarbons}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{C}_n\text{H}_m + \text{ароматические углеводороды.}$

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In this work the velocity of dehydrogenation reaction (1) and the apparent velocity of formation of divinyl were investigated; the velocity of reactions (2) and (3) was studied previously (Ref.7: as quoted above). Therefore, the velocity of reverse-hydrogenation reaction as well as of the cracking reaction (5) can be determined from the difference. The role of reaction (4) under industrial conditions is small. A.A.Balandin, O.K.Bogdanova, N.A.Shcheglova, S.Ya.Pshezhetskiy and G.K.Boreskov are mentioned in the article for their contributions in this field. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:  
Ref.3: L.H.Beckberger, K.M.Watson, Chem. Eng. Progr., v.44, 229, 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK Yaroslavl' (The Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for SK Yaroslavl')

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1960 (initially)  
Card 4/4 February 7, 1961 (after revision)

S/020/62/144/005/008/017  
B106/B138

AUTHORS:

Kolobikhin, V. A., Tyuryayev, I. Ya., Sobolev, V. M., and  
Yemel'yanova, Ye. N.

TITLE:

Preparation of butadiene by oxidative dehydrogenation of  
n-butylenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1053-1055

TEXT: The authors studied the oxidation of an industrial butylene fraction  
(composition in % by volume:  $C_3H_6$ : 0.3;  $C_4H_{10}$ : 3.0; 1- $C_4H_8$ : 22.1;  
2- $C_4H_8$ : 71.8;  $C_4H_6$ : 2.4;  $C_5$  and higher: 0.4) with air or oxygen on mixed  
catalysts consisting of metal oxides of groups V and VI of the periodic  
system on various carriers. The oxidation was conducted in a continuous  
flow system under atmospheric pressure. The molar ratio air:  $C_4H_8$  was  
2.06-2.42. Butadiene is the main oxidation product forming 38-45 mole%  
between 460 and 550°C, with initial butylene (31-45.5%), carbon dioxide  
(9.2-14.5%), and small amounts of low hydrocarbons (2.4-7.8%) as well.

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pre  
to

$C_4H_8$   
the  
opens  
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ation of the  
ene yield. In contrast  
 $H_2$ , the main reaction

exothermic. Owing to the hydrogen bond,  
not limited by the reaction  
for producing butadiene and isoprene. There



S/020/62/144/005/008/017  
B106/B138

Preparation of butadiene by ...

are 3 figures and 1 table. The English-language reference is: R. U. Brettow, Shen-Wu Wan, B. F. Dodge, Ind. and Eng. Chem., 44, 594 (1952).

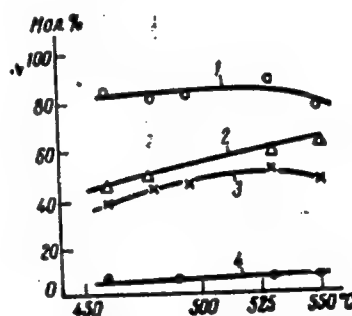
ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomeroov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

PRESENTED: March 13, 1962, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

Fig. 1: Temperature dependence of the yields of reaction products.

Legend: (1) selectivity; (2)  $C_4H_8$  conversion; (3) yield of  $C_4H_6$  per passage; (4)  $CO_2$  yield.



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KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; TYURYAYEV, I.Ya.; SOBOLEV, V.M.; YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.N.

Preparation of bdivinyl by the oxidative dehydrogenation of n-butylenes. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1053-1055 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.  
(Butadiene) (Butene) (Dehydrogenation)

L 39391-65 EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EWI(m)/T

Ps-h/Pr-h RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4005737

S/0204/63/003/006/0850/0852

AUTHORS: Kolobikhin, V.A.; Sobolev, V.M.; Tyuryayev, I.Ya.;  
Myasoyedov, M.I.

TITLE: 1,3-butadiene synthesis by n-butane dehydrogenation

SOURCE: Neftskhimiya, v. 3, no. 6, 1963, 850-852

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene derivative, butane, butane dehydrogenation,  
butadiene synthesis, butadiene, olefins synthesis, dehydrogenation,  
alpha butylene, beta butylene, gamma butylene, propene

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the use of elemental iodine to increase the butadiene yield with n-butane dehydrogenation and ultimately to recover  $I_2$  according to the reaction  $C_4H_{10} + 2I_2 \rightarrow C_4H_6 + 4HI$ ,  $MeO + 2HI \rightarrow H_2O + MeI$ ,  $MeI + 1/2O_2 \rightarrow MeO + 1/2I_2$ , using as the HI acceptor metals with changing valence in a flow system at 550°C, and varying the molar ratio  $I_2:C_4H_{10}$  from 0 to 1.43. After the test was run for 30 minutes, the acceptor was easily regenerated by blowing air at the reaction temperature, and the iodine was isolated. The ratio  $I_2:C_4H_{10}$  determined the conversion rate, which increased from 36 to 70% with a ratio increase from 0.25 to 0.75 and reached

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L 39391-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4005737

92-94% and a  $C_4H_6$  yield of 52.8% at the highest ratio (selectivity 75% as regards  $C_4H_6 + C_4H_8$ ). Without iodine, conversion was 16% and selectivity 28-30%. Byproducts are listed; the iodine loss was small. The iodine addition could be reduced by adding small amounts of  $O_2$  for interior iodine regeneration. At a molar ratio  $C_4H_6 : C_4H_8 = 0.56$  and additional air, the conversion increased to 75% with slightly increased selectivity. As the temperature decreased conversion and increased selectivity. Continuous reaction and regenerating may be effected in one piece of equipment. Orig. art. has: 4 equations, 1 table, 1 figure.

ABSTRACT: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Physics)

Dec62

ENCL: 10

NR REF SERV.

ATUSE: 004

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; SOBOLEV, V.M.; TYURYAYEV, I.Ya.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.

Production of bdivinyl by dehydrogenation of n-butane. Neftekhimiya  
3 no.6:850-852 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka.

TYURYAYEV, I. Ya. TSAYL'NGEL'D, A. L. ; MASHTAYEV, V.V.; KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.

Obtaining nitradiene-1,3 by the oxidation dehydrogenation of  
butene in the fluidized bed. Neftekhimiya 4 no.2:190-193  
Mr-Apr'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov ilya sinteticheskoy  
kautchuka, Yaroslavl.

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; SOBOLEV, V.M.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.

Obtaining butadiene-1-3 by the oxidative dehydrogenation of  
n-butane in the presence of iodine and manganese oxide.  
Neftekhimiya, 4 no.3:386-390 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteza  
kauchuka, Yaroslavl'.

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; SOBOLEV, V.M.; BOL'SHAKOV, D.A.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.

Dehydrogenation of n-butane in butadiene-1,3 in the presence of  
iodine on an apparatus with an  $Mn_3O_4$  moving bed. Neftekhimia 4  
no.4:535-539 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka.



KOLCHIKHIN, V.A.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.; SOBOLEV, V.M.

Oxidative dehydrogenation of n-butane to bivinyl in the presence  
of iodine and acceptor on a unit with continuous action. Khim.  
prom. 42 no.9:651-653 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

STEPANOV, G.A.; KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.; CHUGUNNIKOVA, R.V.

Oxidative dehydrogenation of n-butane to 1,3-butadiene in the presence of iodine and hydrogen iodide acceptor. Effect of oxygen concentration. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:815-819 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka, Yaroslavl'. Submitted Dec. 11, 1964.

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; GAVRILOVA, F.K.

Oxidative dehydrogenation of n-butenes to 1,3-butadiene on  
bismuth-tungsten catalysts. Neftekhimiia 5 no.6:820-824 N-D '65.  
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka. Submitted Jan. 1, 1965.

KOLOBIKHINA, S.A.

GURVICH, B.I., professor; BLINTSOVSKAYA, R.A.; GARANIM, S.A.; KOLODIKHINA, S.A.

Clinical aspects, early diagnosis and treatment of murine typhus  
salmonellosis in small children. Padiatriia no.4:30-35 Ap '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospiatel'noy pediatrii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zav. - prof. B.I.Gurvich) i Gorodskoy detskoy kliniches-  
skoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.G.Krupko)  
(SALMONELLA)

KOLOHIKHINA, S. A., GUREVICH, B. I., BLINTSOVASKAYA, R. A., GARANINA, S.A .

"Clinic, early diagnosis, and treatment of salmonellosis  
(mouse typhus) in young children."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

WALLER R.D.

535.37

TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE FLUORESCENT YIELDS OF PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVES

V. V. Zelenskii and S. P. Kozlov

Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 1977, 237, 131

Russian

The fluorescence spectra of a number of phthalimide derivatives have been measured in the temperature range -200°C to +20°C.

Results are given. The general course of behaviour is a region of constant efficiency below a certain temperature (-200°C to -120°C) followed by a gradual drop to a much lower value at temperatures approaching 0°C. There is a provisional discussion of the results but details of the methods and a full discussion are reserved for a later paper. J. Ewles

KOLOBKOV, D.S., prof. (Khar'kov); GRINBERG, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent  
(Khar'kov)

Contents of a course in "Theoretical principles of electrical  
engineering". Elektrichestvo no.9:89 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KOLOBKOV, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; LUZGANOV, V.N., inzh.;  
PINSKER, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Origination of jumps in a circuit with nonlinear inductance.  
Elektrichestvo no.11:45-46 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)



BESSONOV, L.A.; BABAKOV, N.A., prof., retsenzent; KOLBOKOV, N.S.,  
prof., retsenzent; TAREYEV, B.M., prof., doktor tekhn.  
nauk retsenzent

[Principles of graph theory] Osnovy teorii grafov; ucheb-  
noe posobie. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi energ. in-t, 1964. 48 p.  
(MIRA 19:1)

KOLOBKOV, I. I.; IGHATOV, D.V.

Electron diffraction study of zirconium dioxide polymorphism in thin films. Dokl. AN SSSR 120 no. 3:527-530 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.P. Bardinym.  
(Zirconium oxides)  
(Electron diffraction examination)

KOLOBKOV, M.

"Factory" of climate. Nauka i zhyttia 13 no.10:47 N '63.  
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1. KOLOBKOV, M.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. Kuznetsk Basin, M.N. Kolobkov. Outline of the Economics of the Kuznetsk Coal Basin. (Novosibirsk Regional Press, 1947). Reviewed by M.I. Pomus. Sov. Kniga, No. 3, 1948.
9. ~~Report~~ Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

KOLOBKOV, M. [N]

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DLC: Unclass.

So: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified.

KOLOBKOV, M.

KOLOBKOV, M. and K. SOBOLEVSKAIA. Tuvinskaia avtonomnaia Oblast'. (Geografiia v shkole, 1948, no. 6, p. 4.)

DLC: Unclass

So: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified.

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Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

1. KOLOBKOV, DOCENT M.
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4. Volkov, Mikhailo
7. Mikhailo Volkov, discoverer of the Kuznetsk Basin. Sib.ogni 31 no.4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.



KOLOBKOV, M.N.

[The Kulunda Steppe] Kulundinskaja step'. Novosibirsk, Kn. izd-vo,  
1953. 62 p. (MLBA 7:11D)

KOLODKOV, M.N.

Kulunda Steppe. Geog. v shkole no.6:11-15 M-D '53. (MIRA 6:12)  
(Kulunda Steppe--Description and travel)

KOLOBKOV, M.M.; IVANOV, A.V., redaktor; IL'INA, L. , tekhnicheskii redaktor...

[Natural resources of Khakasia; a geographical sketch] Piroda Piroda;  
geograficheskii ocherk. Abakan, Khakasskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1955. 73 p.  
(Khakasia--Geography) (MIRA 16:5)

KOLOBKOV, M.N.

[Kuznetak Basin; sketches of its natural resources and economy]  
Kuznetskii bassein; ocherki prirody i khoziaistva. Kemerovo,  
Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 188 p. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Kuznetak Basin--Economic conditions)

KOLOBEKOV, M.N.

Geography in Western Siberia. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geog.no.1:158-159  
Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Siberia, Western--Geography--Study and teaching)

KOLOBKOV, M.N.

AUTHOR: None Given

6-58-4-18/18

TITLE: Chronicle (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From February 15, to February 22, 1958 the XII. Scientific and Technical Conference took place at the Novosibirsk Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography. The results obtained by the work performed by the Institute in 1957 were made known. The conference was attended by about 200 geodesists and cartographers of 20 scientific- and production-organizations of Novosibirsk, Stalingrad, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Abakan, Krasnoyarsk. Among them were the geodesists occupied with building the hydraulic power plants of Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk. Lectures delivered at the plenary session: S.A.Kapustin on "Critique of Modern ~~Reformist~~ Theories of State Monopoly Capitalism", R.G.Bannova on "The Penetration of Marxist Ideas into Russia between the Forties and Seventies of the 19th Century", N.V.Shubin on "Soviet Geodesy and Cartography on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution", M.N.Kolobkov on the "Unified Power System" of Central

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Chronicle

6-58-4-18/18

Siberia and its Importance for the Economic Development of this Region". The following 15 lectures were delivered at the sessions of the department for geodesy: Docent A.I. Agroskin "On the Problem of Angle-Observation in Triangulation" (by which the opinion expressed by Yu.A. Aladzhalov is refuted). Docent V.N. Gan'shin "Efficient Methods of Solving Major Geodetical Problems". Docent A.V. Butkevich "On the Elimination of Successive Approximation in Some Geodetical Calculations". Docent A.A. Vizgin and V.P. Napalkov "The Analysis of the Accuracy of Geodetic Leveling". Chief Engineer I.Ye. Donskikh of the geodetical sector of the Orgenergostroy on "Experience Gathered in Connection with the Determination of Coordinates in the Dam-Tunnel of the Kuybyshev Hydraulic Power Plant". A.A. Meshcheryakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences on "The General Theory of Euler Projection". Chief Geodesist V.P. Utin of the Lengidep Expedition on "Geodetical Work Carried out on the Building Site of the Krasnoyarsk Hydraulic Power Plant". Docent G.I. Znamenshchikov "On the Reducing of the Length of Curved Lines Measured on Maps to the Scale of 1 : 1". (Here it is shown that the method developed by Professor N.M. Volkov has some basic faults). Chief of the Geological Research Expedition of Omsk, Candidate of Technical Sciences D.N. Fialkov on "The Qualitative Characteristic of Vertical Motions of the Earth's

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Chronicle

6-58-4-18/18

Crust in the Steppe Region on the River Irtysh". Docent  
V.V.Yegorov "Modern Large-Scale Topographical Maps and Ways and  
Means of Attaining their Further Improvement". I.I.Markson  
"The Demands made with Respect to the Representation of Soil  
Vegetation on Large-Scale Topographical Maps".  
Professor K.L. Provorov, director of the NIIGAIK, in closing the  
conference, gave a summary of the results obtained.

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2. Aerial photography--Conference
3. Cartography--Conference

Card 3/3



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tekhn. red.

[Mineral raw material supply for building materials in Western  
Siberia; geological, technical, and economic characteristics]  
Mineral'no-syr'evaia baza stroitel'nykh materialov Zapadnoi Si-  
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Title tr.: Thunderstorms and squalls. (Popular edition)

QC941.K6 1951

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of  
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PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographic Report

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BOOK

Call No.: AF-480617

Author: KOLOBKOV, N.V.

Full Title: THUNDERSTORMS AND SQUALLS

Transliterated Title: Grozy i shkvaly

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None.

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Theoretical Engineering Literature.

Date: 1951

No. pp.: 356

No. copies: 4,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: None.

Technical Editor: None.

Editor-in-Chief: None.

Appraiser: None.

Text Data

Coverage: The book treats the formation, development, and forecasting of thunderstorms and squalls. Pt.I: Atmospheric electricity, phenomenon of thunderstorms, hail, showers, and safety precautions. Pt.II: Phenomenon of electrical storms and tornados. Pt.III: Weather forecasting and thermodynamics of thunderstorms and squalls; flight under storm conditions; and methods of forecasting.

Purpose: General data for meteorologists, forecasters, and others interested in dangerous atmospheric phenomena.

Facilities: None.

No. Russian References: 155.

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

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Storms

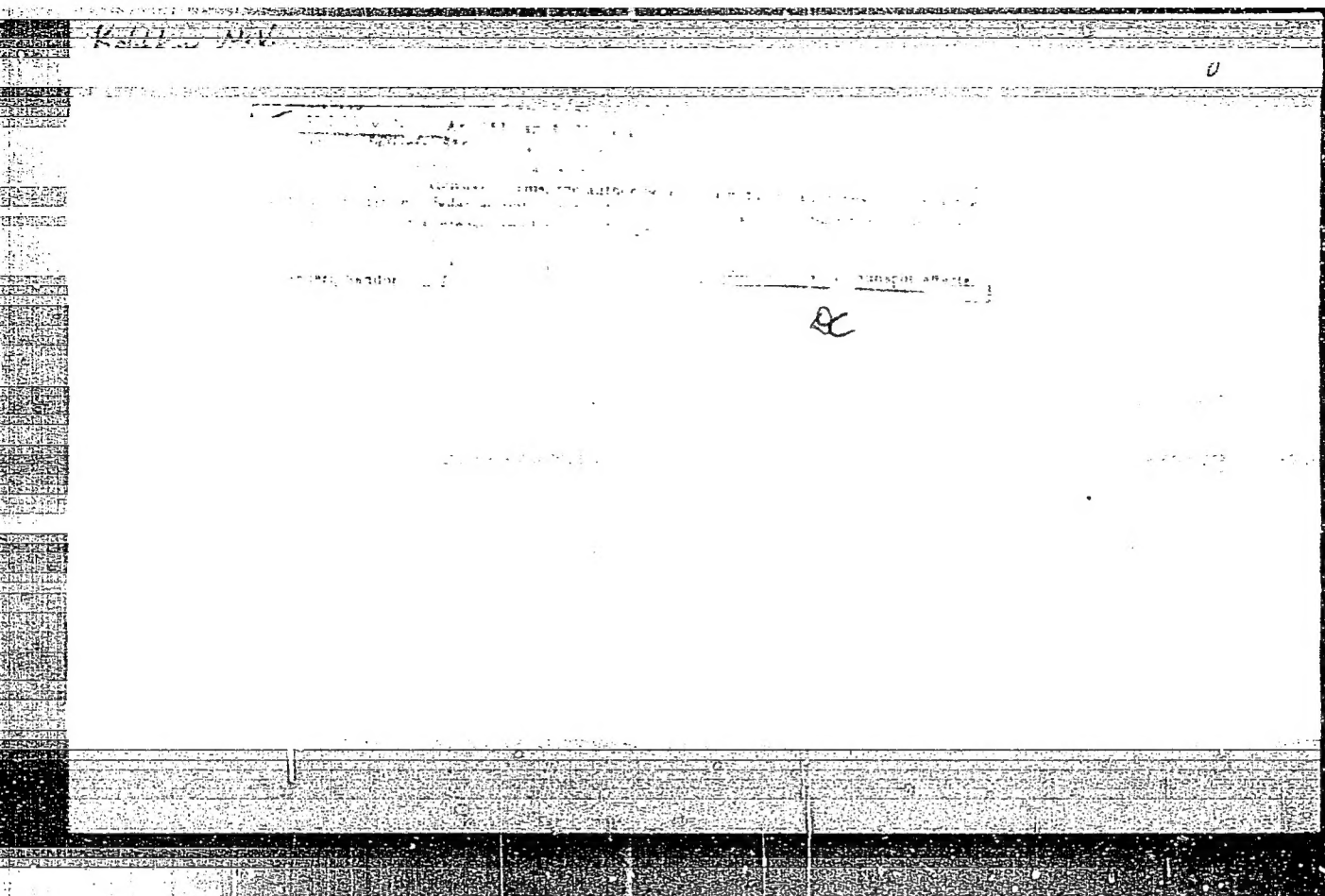
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(MLRA 6:6)  
(Tornadoes)



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PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 445 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF632826

Author: KOLOBKOV, N. V.

Full Title: AEROMETEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Transliterated Title: Aviameteorologicheskiye nablyudeniya

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: All-Union Voluntary Society of the Red Banner  
for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy ["DOSAAF"]

Publishing House: DOSAAF Publishing House

Date: 1954

No. pp.: 176

No. of copies: Not given

Editorial Staff

Editor: Kunits, A.

Text Data

Coverage: This book discusses in a condensed and simple form the problems of instrumental meteorology and explains the work of meteorological stations. It is intended for readers having a general high-school education. It contains fundamental data on meteorology and detailed descriptions with illustrations of various meteorological instruments, recording devices, pilot-balloons, etc. For instance, on pp. 100-103 the aerological theodolite of the AT system designed by the "Geofizika" Plant is described in detail. On pp. 110-113 the graphic method of the evaluation of data of pilot-balloon observations

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Aviameeteorologicheskiye nablyudeniya

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Insertion II Meteorological Code Table	

Purpose: Intended as a textbook for the training of observers for the meteorological services

Facilities: None

No. of Russian and Slavic References: None

Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress

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